A New Looking-Glass for the KINGDOM.

Wherein those that Admire the Late Governments, May have a True PROSPECT of LIBERTY and SLAVERY, And take their Choice.

The Twelfth Year of King *Charles* II. being the first of his Restauration, there was granted to him a Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money upon Merchandize Imported and Exported, in consideration of the great Trust and Confidence which the Parliament repos'd in his Majesty, in and for the guarding and defending all persons that should attempt the disturbance of his Subjects in the Intercourse of Trade, or by Sea, to the Prejudice of the Kingdom.

In the same Year, came forth another Act, For the speedy raising of Money for Disbanding and paying off the Forces of the Kingdom by Land and Sea, by a Contribution of Persons, according to their several Ranks and Degrees.

In the same Year, likewise, by two Acts more, were given Supplies. By the one, Seventeen Thousand Pounds, for the compleat Disbanding of the whole Army, and paying off part of the Navy, by a Two Months Assessment of 70 l. a Month. By the other, Seventy Thousand Pounds, as a present Supply to his Majesty.

In the same Year also the Post-Office was Erected by the Parliament, with a considerable Revenue accrewing to the Crown.

This Parliament, after these great Gifts, being Dissolved the next Year, being the Thirteenth of the King's Reign, sat a New Parliament, which in the first place Granted an Act for the *Free and Voluntary Present*; and then Granted an Act for Granting to the King Twelve Hundred Threescore Thousand Pounds to be Assessed [illegible] by an Assessment of Threescore and Ten Thousand Pounds a Month, for Eighteen Months.

In the Fourteenth Year of the King, there was Granted [illegible] Revenue of Hearth Money was Settled upon his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.

In the Fifteenth Year of the King, were Granted Four Entire Subsidies from the Temporalty, and Four from the Clergy.

In the Sixteenth Year of the King, a Royal Aid was Granted by the same Parliament, of Twenty Four Thousand Four Hundred Threescore and Seventeen Pounds and Five Hundred Pounds, to be Raised, Levyed and Paid in Three Years space, for the King's extraordinary Occasions. As an Addition to which, in his Seventeenth Year, Twelve Hundred and 50 Thousand Pounds were Granted for his Majesties farther Supply, by the Parliament at *Oxon*.

In the Eighteenth Year of the King, more Money was Raised by a Poll-Bill, for the Prosecution of the *Dutch* War.

In his Nineteenth Year came forth another Act, for raising Three Hundred and Ten Thousand Pounds, by an Imposition on Wines, and other Liquors.

After which follow'd, in his Twenty Second Year, an Imposition upon all Wines and Vinegar for Eight Years; which was exceeded by the Imposition upon Brandy: together with another Act, for Advancing the Sale of Fee-Farm-Rents, and other Rents; both Valu'd at One Million Thirteen Hundred and Threescore Thousand Pounds.

In the Twenty Second and Twenty Third Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, was Granted another Subsidy for Supply of his Occasions, Twelve Pence in the Pound upon all Lands, and Money at Interest, Fifteen Shillings in the Hundred for all Money owing to the Bankers, and Six Shillings in the Hundred upon Personal

After which there follow'd an Act for Additional Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; to which succeeded the Poll Bill, which three being summed up together, were computed at no less than two Millions and a half.

After this, at the Adjournment of the Parliament upon the 16th of *April* 1677. being the 29th of the King, past an Act, For Raising the Sum of Five Hundred Eighty Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy Eight Pounds Two Shillings and Two Pence Halfpenny, For the speedy Building Thirty Ships of War. Together with an Additional Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for three Years.

Upon the 15th of *July* 1678, being the 30th of the King, past an Act, For granting a Supply to his Majesty of Six Hundred and Nineteen Thousand Three Hundred Eighty Eight Pounds Eleven Shillings and Nine Pence, for Disbanding the Army, and other Uses therein mentioned.

With another Act, For granting an Additional Duty upon Wines for three Years.

To all which may be added (for it cannot be forgotten in haste) the shutting up of the Exchequer.

This, if it be not a perfect Arithmetical Accompt to some Thousands of Pounds perhaps, yet it comes pretty near the matter, to shew, as in a Mirror, the prodigious Sums it cost the Kingdom, in a few Years, to maintain the Vanity and Profuseness of the Court at that time, and to support a Design carry'd on all along to subvert the Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties of the whole Nation.

It is generally Imprinted in the minds of Men, that there is nothing so dear to them, as the preservation of their Religion, their Laws, their Liberties and Properties. Life is contemn'd, to preserve these four inestimable Comforts of human Being; which makes it a strange thing, to consider, that People who were so lavish to undo themselves, should so stingily grudge a necessary, tho' more than ordinary Expence, to be for ever quit of future Danger.

They do not find their Money now profusely wasted upon the Excesses of prodigal Luxury, nor upon Wars, to extirpate the Protestant Religion; Nor upon Designs, to enslave both their Souls and Bodies, but thriftily expended by a frugal and saving Prince, once their Generous and Fortunate Preserver, upon Men, Arms, and all manner of warlike Ammunition both by Sea and Land.

They find not now pretences of Wars to juggle them out of their Wealth, to be as deceitfully expended either upon Pleasure, or to support the Interest of the Common Foe: But a real War at the door, maintained by the Capital Enemies of the Protestant Religion, and the General Peace of *Europe*: And withstood with as much Vigor, as prudent Council, and wary Conduct will permit, by a Prince no less Vigilant, no less Courageous and Fortunate than his Adversaries are Potent and Malicious.

To repine at Expence at such a time as this, and the management of it by Prudent and Faithful Hands, like Laggardly Misers, that lose the Bullock, but stick at the Payment. The Choice is now, Whether to be Slaves for Ever, or Slaves for Ever? The Expence is Necessary and Just; and being Necessary and Just, no *Englishman* will murmur at the purchase of his own, and the preservation of his Posterity, tho' it cost more.

Is it possible there should be Men that should forget the late Ravages of Tyranny and Popery upon their Religion and Laws? Is it possible for Fathers to forget the Murders of their Sons, or for Sons to forget the Haling of their Parents to Execution? Is it possible for them to forget the Contrivances of Sham-Plots, Subornation of Perjur'd Evidence, to take away the Lives of the Innocent? They that so fondly Kiss the lascivious Pictures, and are so Covetous of his Reasons, for Verses made upon the Cruelty of *Tiberius*, that give sufficient warning of a Prince returning from Exile to Power again, by the Examples of *Marius*, *Sylla*, and *Mark Anthony*. There is nothing to be so much dreaded as the Disposition of a Prince, *Longo exilio efferati*, Wild with long Exilement, and *Ignominia accensi*, enraged the Ignominy he has receiv'd. They forget how Cruelly the Abdicated King must be beholding to his Protestant troops, the profess'd Enemy of the *English* Name and Kingdom, if ever this Kingdom should be so unhappy as to fall under his Clutches again. For farewell then the Laws and Liberty which has so long Blest this Fortunate Land. Therefore the Miseries of the *French* Government should be enough to make these Unthinking *Jacobites* tremble, to be very found of what they so extreamly Wish for, the Return of their Idol. The very Picture of *France* is enough to Kill with the sight of it. Where the People, in Cottages of Straw, in a Fat and Fertile Soil, reduced to the utmost degree of Poverty; where the Miserable Peasant, after he has Till'd his Land, when he comes to reap the fruit of his Labour, has nothing to feed on but the Rye and Barley, or a few Chestnuts; nothing to Drink but Water squeez'd through the Lees of the Grape; the Collectors of the Taxes, the Impost-gatherers, and other Ravenous Beasts of Prey, carry off the Corn, the Wine, his Oil, and other Choicer Conveniencies of Life: So innumerable are the Taxes, Imposts, Rights of Entrance, Prests, Aids, *&c.* which if a Man should sum up, he would seem to Talk the Language of a Conquer'd Country, and all these so Tyrannically exacted by the nimble Swarms of Rumans, Publicans, and Harpeys, that is one of the most delightful Countries in the World, and upon Earth. Into this Condition was *England* to be Redeemed by their Most Sacred Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and such would *England* be, if unreasonable *Jacobites* might have their will; which

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